HARVARD AND YALE.

The Present Condition of the Crews for the Great Race.

Boats, Strokes, Captains and Coaches.

HARVARD AND COLUMBIA

Columbia Challenges Harvard for an Eight Oar Race.

THE MATCH MADE.

The effect produced by the regatta of the centennial year upon American rowing has been to some extent that a series of such great aquatic contests would have stimulated rowing all over the country, and that this year many new crews would have rushed into the arena. But the present state of things is quite the reverse of this. Instead of the organization of new clubs old ones have been dissolved; instead of any new regattas many old ones bave been abandoned. The ous college regatta at Saratoga that for three years attracted such unprecedented interest among all classes, and for three days in the year at least changed the most fashionable summer resort into a college compue, swarming with gayly dressed and excited collegians, has become altoether a matter of history. There is little probability that it will over be repeated; the successive deteats of arder in those colleges which they represented, while the extravagant efforts that were made have entacted a debt upon many of the poorer clubs from which it is unlikely that they will ever be free. The celebrated amateur clubs, the Argonautas and Atalantas, whose long training bore such unworthy frutt in last year's regatta, have been disbanded; the Beaverwycks, the victors in the great international race, have prudently profited by their great success and forever renounced the oar, and the hardy pioneer rowers of the West have expressed no intention of again entering the lists in which their prowess astonished both their rivals and themselves. With nothing to distract public attention from it the great race between Harvard and Yale on the Springfield course on the 29th of this month will excite much interest, not only in the Universities, but among all lovers of the sport. The preparation of Harvard for the coming race commenced early in the fall. Last year's Captain, William Bancroft, was at once selected. Having attended the Centennial regatta at Philadelphia and carefully studied the styles of the English crows Mr. Bantroft became convinced that for a four mile race the rowing of the English crews was much superior to the American; he has, therefore, endeavored to train this year's crew as far as possible by the English standard. His men feel great confidence in his judgment and experience, and follow his directions with the utmost enthusiasm. Indeed he is regarded by his trew and the college generally with as much favor as sither Dans or Loring

The training, which commenced about the 1st of Feb-tuary last, consisted at first of rowing daily on the "hydraulic rowing machines" and a run of four miles three times a week. Except the disuse of all liquor and tobacco and a large amount of sleep there was no change gig about the 1st of April, and into their outrigger on the 1st of May, since when they have been rowing about eight miles every day. Messrs. Watson and Loring. of the class of '69, divide the duty of coaching the crew. One of these gentlemen goes out with the crew TOR CREW.

The crew is made up of four of the Freshman crew last year, three of last year's University crew and one new man. As will be seen by the table of weights low the crew is unusually heavy. All are thick chested and heavily built men of about the same height, and when in their boat suggest great power and stay. The average age of the crew is but a little over twenty years. This feature is undoubtedly a bad omen for Harvard, for such young men sustain with difficulty the trials of long training and the terrible exertion of a four-mile race.

WEIGHTS AND AGES.

Last year's experience and the lessons of the Centennial regatta determined Mr. Bancrott to abandon the old pumping stroke of Harvard, of 45 to 48 per minute, for a steady and graceful swing stroke is the quick and decisive throwing out of the arms and the slow following movement of the the arms and the slow following movement of the body, instead of the clastic apring of the body forward at the beginning of the stroke, with no distinct action of the arms. Moreover, the old habit of "lying down" in the boat at the end of each stroke has been changed for a backward swing but a little past the perpendicular. But few men in the boat besides Mr. Bancrott have acquired this stroke in perfection, for while some are out of time with the hands others are out of time with thoir bodies. The crow generally has a tendency to row short, and, when quickening, the stroke is dendedly "scratchy."

to row short, and, when quescening, the stroke is de-cidedly "scratchy."

118 HARVARD BOATS.

It is yet undecided with ther the race will be rowed in a paper or a wooden boat, but at present the paper boat is preferred on account of its stiffness. This boat, however, weights only 210 pounds—a weight too light for such a heavy crew—and sits much too low in the water.

THE YALE CREW.

The great triumph of last year has encouraged the Yalenshans to make all possible efforts to repeat it this season. Although greatly hampered by debt the collegians have contributed most generously to the support of the may, and no expense has been spared to asstain a supremacy of dark web.

season. Although greatly hampered by debt the collegians have contributed most generously to the aupport of the many, and no expense mas been spared to sustain a supremacy so dearly won.

The Captain.

Mr. Collin, of '77, a member of the University crew since 1875, and one of the Yale Centennial four, was sleeted captain in the fall of 1876, and at once commenced the work of selecting the men for this year's crew. Mr. Collin does not occupy precisely the same position to his crew as does Mr. Bancroft to the Harvard eight, for the responsibilities of his position are shared by ex-Captain Robert Cook, who, though graduated in 1876, has yielded to the solicitations of the college and returned to undertake the task of putting this year's crew in shape

THE THAINING.

Before they entered their boat the work done by the Yale crew was much less than that of the Harvards. They had contented themselves with a little running every day and some light gymnastic exercise, But since they took to their boat they have been put through such severe work that they now appear to be a little "fine," or overtrained. This circumstance, together with the approaching examination, may bave as bad offect upon the crew, for it is difficult for "fine," trained men to recover their "life" in so short a space of time as now romains before the rac.

Very little "tubbing" has been done, the eight rowing almost always together. As yet they have not done any rowing on time. Mr. Cook has found great difficulty in Binding the right man for stroke. Thompson, his first choice, was too slow and heavy, Livingson, who was next tried, proved to be too fiery and nervous, and he has at last decided on Wood, whose success in this most important position vindicates the wisdom of Mr. Cook's selection.

The crew is composed of five of last year's eight and three new men. Although lighter than the Harvard eight they are as a set of men older and more matured. In point of form they are inlerior to last year's eight and three new men. Although lighter than the H

English mode of rigging the boat so that the men are "away from their work" has not been followed. The general impression among American carsmen is that, however superior the Englishmen may be in point of style and finish, they have not learned to rig their boats so that they can use their strength to an advantage. Captain Cook, who fully shares this general benef, has accordingly rived the Yaie boat so that the men shall be as "near their work" as possible, thus, enabling them to throw the full weight of their body on the our. Indeed, the strokes or Harvard and Yaie resemble each other so closely that the race is no longer a question of superiority in rowing, but a test of the capacities of the men.

The Yale boat is a paper one, weighing 240 pounds, very stiff, and in every way satisfactory to the crew. The only possible fault to be lound with it is that it is a little too heavy for so light a crew and, at times, a "drag" is noticeable.

COLUMBIA CHALLENGES HARVARD FOR AN EIGHT-OARED RACE—HARVARD ACCEPTS—BACE TO BE BOWED ON THE 26TH OF JUNE OVER THE SPRINGFIELD COURSE.

The report for some time in circulation that Columbia had challenged Harvard to an eight-oared race hus turned out to be true. Unless something unexpected occurs to thwart the present arrangements an eight-oared race between these two colleges will take place the 26th of this month over the Springfield course. THE CHALLENGE.

The breaking up of the college regatta and Cornell's The breaking up of the college regatia and Cornell's refusal to row them left the Columbia crew out in the cold, and it was felt that some effort should be made to show the public that the old boating arder of the college had not been cooled by these depressing circumstanaces, but that they were ready for any and every contest. About a month ago, therefore, Commbia sent a private challenge to Harvard for a four mile race over the Springfield course in eights, for any day atter the 28th of June. Had this challenge been accepted Columbia would have had ample time to prepare for both the Harlem regatta and the race with Harward. But as the matter now stands they are liable to be poorly prepared for both races. For the Harvards refused to accept the challenge for any day after the 26th, on the ground that their men would not stay together after the 74s race on the 29th, and that to row them on the 27th or 28th would be too short a time before the grand contest with Yale. But at the same time they expressed a willingness to row tolumbia on the 28th of June. After much delicoration and consultation with the Alumin and the Harlem carsmen Columbia at last concluded to accept the proposition of Harvard for the 28th.

Accordingly, last evening a telegram was sent to Harvard agreeing to the day suggested by them. Two men were sent to Yale to borrow an eight, and propositions will be made to the boat builders for an eightoared shell. The boat that is made scorest will probably be accepted, for every moment of the cleven days that remain before the race is most precious.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE STEP.

Many questions will naturally arise as to the advantage of going into a race with such little preparation as Columbia will be able to give. At present defeat seems inevitable; for the Harvard crew have the great advantage of a winter's training and of two months' rowing together uneer the direction of an experience doubt, and the others have been at work every day on the Harvard and Yale in an eight-oared race. Sh refusal to row them left the Columbia crew out in the cold, and it was felt that some effort should be made

Goodwin, Boyd, Coigale and Sage. The other tour arefirst, Keily, a member of the New York Rowing Club,
a graduate of Columbia and Oxford, and
now a student at Columbia Law School; Murphy,
a member of last year's University crew, and Edson
and Eddred, of last year's Freenman crew. Goodwin
will be at stroke and Keily in the bow. Boyd will be
starboard stroke. The position of the others has not
yet been determined, individually the men are all
iline oars and in good condition, but it will be very
difficult to get them together in the short time that
remains before the race. Great confidence, however,
is foit in Mr. Keily, upon whom the crew rely to lick
them into proper shape by the day of the race. The
crew took their first practice yeaterday siternoon.
All are such accomplished oars that they made a far
more presentable appearance that was expected.
It would be unjust to criticise them until
they have had a low more pulls together.
Harvard's accoptance of Columbia's challenge will be
in some respects an advantage and in others a disadvantage to them. It will greatly lossen the excitement of starting and the feeting of nervousness which
a competing boat always produces in a crew. Moreover it will give to them a knowledge of their power
and the time they are able to make. At the same time
the step is not without its drawbacks, for it will give
their great rival an opportunity of getting an ibsight
into their crew and learning what is the atmost they
are able to do.

SILVER LAKE REGATTA.

SILVER LAKE REGATTA.

IMMENSE ATTENDANCE AND SPIRITED CON-TESTS-THE EVENTS AND WINNERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Paymeron, Mass., June 13, 1877. The rowing regatta on the charming sheet of water in this place properly denominated as Silver Lake has proved one of the most successful and pleasing aquatic carnivals of the season. Some of the finest oarsmen in the country were among the competitors for the prizes and beners of the day. ATTENDANCE AND ARRANGEMENTS.

than twelve or fifteen thousand. The scene was fully casions in boating history at Springfield, Worcester and Saratoga, and there never was a crowd went from any of these places named so enthusiastic over the natural and provided arrangements for accommodation and comfort as the thousands who this alternoon were at Siver Lake. Both the carsmen and the public were unantmous upon lake will be identified with many of the important this point, and it is not unlikely that hereafter the boating events of the future. The bulk of the crowd came by special trains early in the morning, but as the races were not called until the afternoon the several intervening hours were pleasantly occupied by the multilade in dances and athetic games, including for which were free and numerous in the shady groves surrounding the lake. The Boston train brought down about two thousand, and a second train twice as many, and from New York, Providence, New Bedford and Fali River there were also thousands of visitors. The speciators differed somewhat in style and character from the Saratoga and Springfield gatherings, but it is but right to say that their deportment from beginning to end was not such as to mytic either caution or interference on the part of the police. commodation and comfort as the thousands

deportment from beginning to end was not such as to mylic either cathlion or interference on the part of the police.

SINGLE SCULES.

The contest which attracted the most attention was that of the single soull rowers. There were eleven competitors who started over the three mile course, and all of them hoped for the first money of \$150 or the second prize of one-half this sum. The mannes of the encode prize of one-half this sum. The mannes of the candidates and their order of positions were Patrick Harrington, of Springfield; Edward Hallon, of Toronto; P. Bictann, of Toronto; M. J. O'Hearn, of Boston; John Brown, of Worcester; George H. Rosmer, of Boston; John A. Landers, of Salem; Darby Kelly, of Boston; E. A. Johnson, of Boston; M. Mahoney, of Boston; E. A. Johnson, of Boston; M. Mahoney, of Boston; E. A. Johnson, of Toronto, who two of the honors at the grand international regatta at Philadelphia, and the second choice was Plaisted, of New York. So har as the chief victory was concerned it seemed to be Philadel's from the start. He got the water first, and, with a beautiful and steary stroke, held the lead around the upper stake and back, crossing the line amid almost dealening cheers in 21m. 49½s. Hanlon, the Camehan, from whom so much was expected, was absolutely nowhere. He made a pool spurt at first; but, after turning the upper stake to come down, he was refused in behind by the New Yorker as to be almost invisible. It was said that he broke an outrigger, but, as another race had been called before he came down to the judges' boat, the assertion cannot be woulded for. Harrington, of Springsleid, who excussed himself with a still arm before starting, was also an indifferent performer. The second money was won by Johnson. a disky African, in 12m. Ose, Landers came in third; time,

of Springuela, who excused himself with a stiff arm before starting, was also an indifferent performer. The second money was won by Johnson, a dusky African, in 22m. 68a. Landers came in third; time, 22m, 22a. The other consistants were so lar behind that the timekeeper ignored them.

THE PARROARED RACE.

In this coutest the distance was also three miles, and the prizes \$100 and \$75. The crew., in the order of their positions, were—John Biglin and Maxwell, of New York; Godkin brothers, of Boson, and Connelly brothers, of Boson. Biglin and Maxwell, of New York; Godkin brothers, of Hoson, and Connelly brothers, of Boson. Biglin and Maxwell, of New York; Godkin brothers, of Hoson, and Connelly brothers, of Boson. Biglin and Maxwell came in Brist quite cashly in 21m. 40gs., but it was a very even matter between the Godkins and Connellys for second porition. Until within nearing the finish they were about even, but at this point the Godkins shot aheas' a couple of lengths and went by the takes in 21m. 54gs. The Connellys followed in 21m. 50g.

The prizes and the distance were the same in this race, and six his crews appeared in line, as follows:—Lynn Rowing Association, of Lynn; Portland crew, of Boston; Lakeman crew, of Boston; Chip Point crew, of South Boston; lityerside crew, of Cambridge, and the St. James crew, if Boston. The Lakemans won the first money, in 19m. 50gs, at the liversides the second, in 29m. 20s., and the Portlands came in third, in 20m. 37/gs. The City Pents were fourth, the St. James fitth, and the Lynns sixth and last.

Early in the forenoon a sinal bout capsized and four

Early in the forenoon a small boat capsized and four young men narrowly escaped drowning. A young man, whese name could not be learned, while attempting to sleal a ride to Buston on the top of a passenger car, was knocked off by a bridge at South Braintree and instantly killed. His head was crushed to a shapeless mass.

COURTNEY AND RILEY.

A BACE AT GREENWOOD LAKE THAT WILL AT-

and James H. Riley, two of the most prominent amateur caramen in the country, will come together three mile turning race on the Fourth of July. course decided upon is Greenwood Lake, and the champion medal, to be the prize, will be presented by the Greenwood Lake Sportsman's Club. The agree-ments flxing the event are as follows:—

ments fixing the event are as follows:—

COURTNEY'S AGRESMENT.

1. Charles E. Courtney, of Union Springs, Cayuga county, N. Y., agree to row a single scull race against James H. Riley, of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, N. Y., the distance to be three miles, with one torn, to be rowed on Gresnwood Lake, Passaic county, N. J., on the 4th of July, at an hour to be horeafter decided upon, the prize to be a champion medal, to be presented by the Greenwood Lake Sportsman's Club. In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal.

UNION SPRINGS, June 12, 1877.

Witnessed by W. E. Catilh and David M. Goodrich.

RILEY'S AGRESMENT.

Witnessed by W. E. Cathn and David M. Goodrich.
RILEY'S AGRESMINT.

1, James H. Riley, of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga
county, N. Y., member of the Neptune Club, Staten
Island, agree to row a single scull race against Charles
E. Courtney, of Union Springs, Cayuga county, N. Y.,
the distance to be three miles, with one turn, to be
rowed on Greenwood Lake, Passaic county, N. J., on
the 4th day of July next, at an hour to be hereafter decided upon. The prize to be a champion medal,
to be presented by the Greenwood Lake Sportsman's
Club. In witness whereof I beccunto set my hand and
seat this 9th day of June, 1877.

Witnessed by A. N. Shopherd and Charles H. Riley,
Jr.

AN OARSMAN CHALLENGED.

Pirrsnung, Pa., Juno 13, 1877. Patrick Luther has issued a challenge to Evan Morris for a shell boat race for \$1,000 a side and the championship of America. Luther is a member of the Clipper Boat Club, to which Morris also belongs.
Morris' friends state that Luther will be accommodated. The parties will meet on Friday evening to arrange the terms of the contest. Luther entered in the Centennial regatta last year, and wen the first heat, but was beaten in the other two by Hanlen, of Toronto.

THE GOETHE CLUB.

The Goethe Club held their last monthly meeting prior to the summer vacation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, Dr. O. Ruppaner presiding. The first business, after the reading of the minutes being the election of members, Dr. Ruppaner proposed Mr. R. Cotterell as an active member, and Mr. Parke Godwin and the Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Hedges, of Cambridge, Mass., as honorary members, all of whom were unanimously elected, under a suspension of the rules. The club then proceeded to elect the following officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted in the

The club then proceeded to sleet the following officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted in the choice of the following:—Frederick Kühne, Second Vice President; Wilham H. Stiner, Recording Secretary; Professor D. S. Fallman Corresponding Secretary; Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Counsellor to the Club, and John Elderkin, Member of the Executive Committee.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO W. C. BEYAMT.

Dr. Ruppaner here stated to the club that the executive committee had suggested that it would be an eminently appropriate thing to give a public reception to Mr. William Cullen Bryant at the October meeting of the club. Mr. Bryant (Dr. Ruppaner said) was one of the honorary members, and whenever he was in the city he was always present at its meetings. His ripe scholarship and poetic isme, together with his ardent enthusiasm for the Goethe Club, rendered it peculiarly fit that the club should pay him such a tribute. The Rev. Mr. W. R. Algerhad consented to make an address on such an occasion, reviewing the life and works of Mr. Bryant, and the Doctor hoped that they would act invorably on the suggestion of the Executive Committee. A motion was made and carried that such a reception be tendered to Mr. Bryant. A committee was then appointed to carry this resolution into effect and make the proper arrangements for the recoption. This committee was composed of Dr. A. Ruppaner, Mr. Frederick Kühno and Mr. Charles F. Wreakes.

A communication was then read from Hon. Charles Goepp, as follows:—

Dear Sir A. Iriend who visited Frankfort on the Main seme years ago wrote a letter thence embodying transla-

A communication of the poet of the which relate to the poet of the follows:

Draw Sir - A friend who visited Frankfort on the Maio some years ago wrote a letter thence embodying translations by himself of his favorites among toetho's lyries, which translations have never been pushished. Possibly they are worth laying away among the archives of the Goethe Club. I have copied all those fragments of the letter which relate to the poet. Very truly yours,

Ine letter referred to was then read by Mr. Theodor Glanbenskies, it referred to Goethe's daily ite, favorite hausts and walks in Frankfort and his habits there, and contained quite a number of translations, among which perhaps the most noticeable were "Fantas Visuidation," "Ucher alten Gipfeln ist Ruh," "Dote," "Eros" and others. The reading was attentively listened to and highly appreciated.

The club then adjourned to the second Wednesday in October. The letter reterred to was then read by Mr. Theodor

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS.

HIS DEPARTURE FOR ECROPE YESTERDAY-HEARTY ADIEUS AND FLORAL TRIBUTES. Precisely at twenty minutes to four o'clock yesterday alternoon Governor Hendricks, with a large party of friends, embarked on the steamer Wm. Fletcher from the wharf of the Cunard line at Jersey City, and in a lew minutes afterward was safely transferred to the Comard steamship Seythia lying in the stream. Up to the very moment of the Scythia's departure many of his friends remained with the Governor and Mrs. Hendricks, and bandsome floral tributes of affection and respect literally covered the saloon tables, and even the lounges and berths of the state rooms set apart for the Governor were a mass of vari-colored

One of the hands mest tributes offered was a large superb taste and presented by his personal friend, Mr. E. S. Cleveland, of Connecticut. Such an offering of affection from an old friend seemed to impress the

E. S. Cieveland, of Connecticut. Such an offering of affection from an old friend seemed to impress the Governor very sensibly.

In Starch of Rest.

In health and spirits Governor Hendricks seemed to be as brave and cheerful as though wearing all the honors of the late campaign. His ardoons duties in the late contest and a recent journey to California had no effect upon his health save to renner a sea voyage necessary as a matter of quiet and relaxation. As far as the weather was concerned no more favorable day could have been selected to begin a journey to the old World. The very winds and waves seemed propritions for a favorable voyage as the bugs steamer weighed anchor and steamed from her moorings in the stream. Governor Headricks expects to be absent several months and anticipates much pleasure in societ new to him, since this is his first viait across the Atlance. Although not an Ancient Marinor he has no lears of med denser or terrors of the deep, and evidently thinks that "Calim non animum matent qui trans mater current."

Ex-tovernor Warmoth, of Louislana, and bride were among the passengers on the Soythia, and also Mr.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S DEPARTURE

Governor Robinson and his son left for Albuny yesterday morning at half-past ten o'clock. He was es-corted to the train by Hon. Henry L. Chinton and Mr.

THE CLERICAL EXODUS.

The exodus of American elergymen still continues to flow toward Europe. This week by far the greatest number of clergymen leave this city on their summer acation. The great majority of them select Europe vacation. The great majority of them select Europe as the most pleasant place in which to pass their hours of leasure. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, accompanied by Mrs. Hall and two of his children, sailed for Liverpool in the Canard steamer Scything yesterday afternoon, the has been presented by his congregation with a purse of nearly five thousand dollars in gold for his personal expenses on his European tour. He has engaged passage to return in the Russia on September 15. On the same vessel also sailed the Rev. Phillips Brooks and brother, of Boston; Rev. E. C. Hart, of New York; Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge; Rev. Thomas Norris, of Boston; Rev. William M. Faxton and son; Rev. G. E. Reed and write, of Brooklyn; Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., and wrie, of Chechmati, and the Rev. George Thompson, of Chicago.

A STAGE COACH THIEF.

Police Commissioner Sydney P. Nichols came before ludge Wandell yesterday with Charles H. Large, one of the drivers of the Broadway and Twenty-third street line of stages, to prefer a complaint against Thomas Williams, who was detected on Tuesday night in the act of stealing \$7 from the money box of the in the act of stealing \$7 from the money box of the stage which Large was driving. The stage company, of when Commissioner Nuchois is an officer, have lost a large amount of money lately from the boxes, but were anable to apprehend the thick till Tuesday night. When caught Large was dumping the contents of the box late his lap. Detective Doyle, of the Sixteenth precinct, took him to the station house, searched him, and on his person were found several keys that litted the locks of the boxes. Williams was usentified yesterday as a man who had acted in the capacity of driver for the company some time age, but had been discharged. He was committed by Judge Wandell in \$1,000 ball to answer.

SALE OF BROOKLYN BONDS.

Bids were opened for \$750,000 worth of Brooklyn city bonds and tax certificates to meet deficiencies, After extended negotiation and considerable discussion it is definitely settled that Charles E. Courtley 100.005; and time months tax certificates at 100.53 THE UTAH BLOT.

THE DESTROYING ANGELS AGAIN. [From the Austin (Nev.) Reveilld] In Utah, before the "Gentile influx," when any man stood in the way of the Mormon Church, or was capable of doing anything inimical to its interests, the Destroying Angels were put on his track, and he had a quiet little funeral. This state of things seems to have

cen revived in Utah, according to a despatch recount ing two attempts to assassinate the New York Regald correspondent in Sait Lake, which will be found in our telegraphie columns. [From the Bristol (Pa.) Observer.]

Utah correspondents are very active in telling the present story of Mormonism. It is always a tale

of abomination, and no less shameful because the gloss

of material prosperity adorns it in the eyes of some

partial visitors. It is a burning shame and a permi

cious example that the government allows in leaving these people to the habituat and open violation of the

GOODBY TO POLYGAMY. [From the Philadelphia North American.] The Attorney General and President Hayes instructed Mr. Howard to proceed with caution and firmness, and be was assured that he would be sustained by the government in his efforts to bring all Mormon murderers to justice. This is a move in the right direction. If Brigham Young feels like fighting the army—small though it be-of the United States, he will be accommodated, and then goodby to polygamy.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HOWARD IN WASHINGTON.

[From the Washington Nation.]
District Attorney Howard, of Utah, arrived here Wed nesday night, and had an interview with the Attorney General yesterday morning, and later they had an interriew with the President on the subject of the Mor mon suits. It is believed they will be withdrawn, as it has been found that their prosecution will lead to serious embarrassment in the administration of the Territory. Mr. Howard confirms the attempted assassination of Mr. Stilson, the HERALD correspondent, and also the statement that the Nauvoo Legion, by order of the bishops, are drilling regularly.

TERRIBLE EXPOSURES.

[From the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Telegraph.]
Within little more than a week two attempts have been made by the Mormons to assassinate the correspondent of the New York Henaud at Salt Lake City. Ho is writing blistering letters against the Saints, and one of them, making a terrible expose of their doc trines and deeds, fills nearly a page in the HERALD of Saturday morning. His letters and telegrams from Utah have been extremely offensive to the Mormon chiefs, and a Sunday or two ago they were made the topic of an indecently vulgar and infurtated harangue in the Mormon Temple. He proposes to stick, how-

PROVIDING THEIR OWN DESTRUCTION (From the Philadelphia Times.)

We have not urged a declaration of war against the Latter Day Saints, and have no such purpose in view. But none but the blind can tail to see what we have pointed out, that if the course advised by the stiffnecked high priests of the new dispensation is followed by the people, as now seems probable, the day is not istant when, milder treatment baving failed, it will be necessary for the health of the body politic to out off the excrescence, root and branch. This is a free country, but freedom is not heense to do wrong. Every man may on this free soil worship God after him own fashion, or, if he pleases, bow down to idols of his own creation, but no man or set of men has the right to defy all morality and debauch the public consci even in the name of religion. The Hindoos may build a temple in New York, but they may not throw themselves under a car of Juggersaut on Broadway without the interference of the police; Leither may they revive the guttee either in New York or Montans. Exactly where the line should be drawn is a question that has not been settled, but the Mormons seem determined to provoke its ment, and when the law is laid down ouce for all they may rest assured that polygamy, like slavery, will go by the board. The elders will recognize then, if not before, the present and past lenioncy of the United States government in winking at crimes condemsed alike by the laws of God and man. As to the existing attitude of the Mormons toward the general government we are content to take the word of the toderal contingency.

Sam quartering as many here as he cared to supportnot only in violation of the spirit of the constitution, but pernicious in their character and unjust in their strie, lewer sensational ramore, more concerted action in the direction of material prosperity—in short, peace. There is an abundance of land and water; the mountains are still full of treasure; the lacilities for reducing crude materials of all kinds to a condition of practical usofulness abound; the methods of trans portation and traffic are ample; courts and other appendages to good government exist in eclenso, that everybody's rights may be entered and everybody's wrongs redressed; there is room enough for all—and let all take advantage of the opportunities for prosperity which are extended on every hand, by drapping threats, matice and all professions or intentions of arregating the lunctions of the law, and turning their attention to strictly legitimate outerprises. Then will amid capital gradually increase its visits to-our Terriprises will return larger dividends, and we small finally which our cuarmous resources have been positing for

MORMON LOGIC-A SPECIMEN. (From the Ogden Junction.)

Because a more bandful threaten our leading citizens with arrest, uces it follow that if the Grand Jury were to find bills and the proper officers were to serve them that they, or some of them, have been repeatedly indicted and brought to trial without even a show of resistance being made, all reasonable people must say, no. Because a handful of lanatics in league with the savages once perpetrated a massacre-a most atrocious manacre—on the conflues of the Territory and have since been estracised, driven off, phuished, can any rational person predicate upon this act a contemplated general massacro to-day? Scarcely. If a few boys, even men, occasionally go through the empty ceremony of a military drill, as such action so different from what is done at times in almost every other community in the civilized world, that even the timed should be slarmed at it? even if that much dreaded conflict were to break out. how far would Casey's or Upton's tactics be followed, and of what practical benefit would all such training be? This phase of the alarm is too absurd to require erther attention; it carries its relutation with it.

BRIGHAM YOUNG NOT TO DIE IN PEACE.

(From the Lynchburg Virginian.)
Those who have berstolers been in authority at Washington were too much occupied with fancied "Southern outrages" to take note of what was transpiring in one of the Territories of the United States. or whose good government the federal authorities are more directly responsible than for anything that occurs in States, whose domestic government is something with which the central authority has nothing to do. For a long time Utah, that is numinally under the government of rulers appointed by the President, but really under the control of Brigham Young and his polygamous associates, has defied the authority from which it derives its existence as an inchesto

THE CARBONARI.

A Visit to the Molly Maguire Murderers in Mauch Chunk Jail.

THE KILLING OF JONES AND POWELL.

Interviews with Doyle, Kelly, Yellow Jack Donohue and Alexander Campbell.

With the exception of McGehan and Kehoe, the mur-

Marcel CHUNK, Pa. June 13, 1877.

derers confined at Potaville do not present as atrong a personality as the five men to be executed at this lace. Of the latter, the two young men, Kelly and Doyle, were convicted of the murder of John P. Jones, a mining boss at Lansford, in exchange for that of Policeman Yost at Tamaqua; Alexander Campbell, of complicity in the same offence, and "Yellow Jack" Douohue, as he is called, of the murder of Morgan Powell, as long ago as 1871. It was in the murder of Jones that Mcl'arian, the detective, played so important a part, and yet proved so useless an instru mentality that the crime was committed without his knowledge, and the criminals were convicted without his assistance. In pursuing his investigations of the murder of Yost, McParlan-or McKenna, as he was known among the Mollies-not only learned all about the plot for putting Jones out of the way, but was himsoil sphointed as one of the murderers. Jones had rendered himself obnoxious to the organization by discharging Hugh McGehan, now under sentence of teath at Pottsville, and William Mulhall, who was originally designated to assist in the murder of Yost, from the mines of which he had charge. Mcsehan agreed to do the Yost job in exchange for this one, and he and Duffy and Jimmy Kerrigan were as much interested in one as the other. The first attempt that was to have been made was delayed in con-sequence of a warning having been conveyed to Jones through McParlan. Although the murder of Yost took place on the 5th of July, 1875, the Tamaqua division dt , not designate the murderers of Jones until the 1st of September following. In the meantime Mc Gehan had become tired waiting for Duffy's redemption of his promise, and so he applied to Jarry Kane of Mount Laffee, in Schuyikill county, for men to 40 the job, and Kane designated Kelly and Doyle as the instruments for doing it, and they were guided over the mountains to Summit Hill by Kerrigan, since noted as the "champion squealer," and the very worst man in the Molly Maguire Order. While the Tamaqua men were deliberating about "the job" the Mount Laffee youngsters executed it, and, still guided by Kerrigan, were arrested a short distance out of Tamaqua, while on their return. Electing to be tried separately, Doyle was first placed at the bar, and it was his convicti more than anything which went before or came after it, that destroyed the power of the Molly Magnire or-KELLY AND DOYLE.

There is something anselfish and romantic in the crime of these two young men. They had never seen their victim and had no personal objects to attain by his death. Doyle was a good-natured, rollicking fellow, with more taste and talent than usually falls to the lot of the ordinary delver in the mines. In manner he is simple and unaffected, and, although he cannot free himself entirely from the shadow of the gal-lows which hangs over him, he is natural and easy in all that he does. His cell to a perfect picture gallery, the walls being covered with engravings from the illustrated weeklies, arranged with some regard to subject and appropriateness. But what is more noteworthy than all this even, is the fact that among the pictures are many of his own drawings, executed something more than the rude skill of an untrained hand. These drawings are mostly portraits, surrounded by curiously wrought and elab prate borders, and as a reward for the interest I left in his work he presented me with a picture of himself itator of Doyle, although utterly unite him in appearance, in manner and in intellect. He, too, has adorned his cell with newspaper clippings, but the subjects he has chosen for the decoration of his apart-ment oring a smile to the lips in spite of one's desire to avoid any undue levity. In the most prominent position is the Hayes family in their Ohio home, than ment we are content to take the word of the federal sflicers, making all doe allowance for their prejudices. The leaders of the Mormon Church know that armed resistance to the United States authority and outrages upon the Gentiles in their midst would be suicide, but it seems certain that they are providing for such a contingency.

WHAT IS WANTED IN UTAH.

[From the Ogden Junction.]

Now, what is really wanted in Utsh? Not more troops, though no objection would be raised to Uncle troops, though no objection would be raised to Uncle guilty of crimes no cold-blooded and cruei that only a sentit.

manone Millam B. Howell, of the distance Model of the Millam B. Howell, of the distance Model of the Millam B. Howell, of the distance of the

place, on his return; subsequently he told it to Kerrigan, Stattery and even McParlan. But, beastigl as he was, he was not free from the terrors of his own conscience. For years he was bounted by his victim, and his own child, a little girl who had deed about the time of the murder, constantly appeared to him in a beseeching attitude. The child seemed one half of his yellockness and the other bait was pure white. He conlessed his sufferings to a priest, and was urged to rapentance and a pure life, but there was no surcease of sorrow for his humbled spirit. From priest to priest he wont and could obtain no relief. At last he abandoned the coal regions altogether and went to New York, where the apparitions ceased and never visited him again. Then he neglect on the coal regions as the evil genius of the Tuscarora division. For years he reveiled in crime, and, now that he is at bay, he sgain takes up his religious duties with the same ardor that he displayed when he was trying to escape from the terrors of his own conscience.

2 GENIUS AMONG THE MOLLING—ALEC CARPELL. I had a long talk with Alexander Campbell, convicted of complicity in the murder both of Jones and Powell. After Kenoe, Campbell was perhaps the most powerful main in the Order. Although he cause to this country as late as 1500 he soon manifested great ambition to become a leading spirit among alsocuntrymen to the Poneylvania coal Belda. At first he kept a hotel at Tamaque, the Union Hotel, in which he was succeeded by James Carrolt. Then he went to summit Hill, or rather to Ashton, in the same neighborhood, where he kept a sione or saloon. He procured the answellantion of Powell hecause he had reinsed him a "breast." He connecled the killing of Jones as a giorious and necessary thing. But for the dropping of of an odd member of the half reliated him a "breast." He connecled the killing of Jones as a giorious and necessary thing. But for the dropping of of an odd member of the hole of the price of the saboustate on the other procured his rain, "I he ca

his innocence on the gallows by protesting it to the last.

"People will believe me then, even if they do not believe me now. I know nothing of these murders. I never saked anyboy to kill Morgan Powell; I never counselled the murder of Jones. How could I, when I knew nothing about it? I have been ited about-terribly lieu soud. They swore I was a loader among the Molty Magnres—that I was a body-master. I never was a body-master. I am a victim of projudice and perjury. Thirty people perjured themselves through projudice, owing to Kerrigan's statement. When I was arrested id did not know what I was arrested for. I was in this jail nine days before I know the charge against me. I never dreamed of such a thing."

the charge against me. I never droamed of such a thing."

AN OUTRAGE IN THE JAIL.

In all this Campbell seemed dradtully in earnest, and then he related an incident which, if true, reflects little credit on the authorities of Carbon counts. On the Sin bost, he says, the "coal and non police entered his cell for the purpose of having his picture taken. He objected to this and refused to go out. They then, he says, carried or rather dragged fine into the yard and tied his hands behind him, and se he still persisted in his refusal they knocked him down and abused and beat him and called him loud names. It is a singular story and one that ought to be investigated and punished if it is well founded. Campbell is a large man, but he has become very thin both in face and body, the result of physical and mental suffering. He has a wife and two children, and has had a child born since his imprisonment on the charges for which he is to be executed.

has had a child born since his imprisonment on the charges for which he is to be executed.

This case of rhomas P. Fisher.

This completes the list of Molly Magaire murderers to be executed in this county on the 21st hat, but there is in the hall still another whose sentence will be passed upon him during the week.—Thomas P. Fisher, the county delegate of Carbon county. Fisher is a man of medium size, promaturely old and borne down by the weight of his mistorings. He still lopes for escape and evidently expects that a new trial will be awarded him. Fisher was convicted of participating in the murder of Morgan Powell, the case where the statistics was fired by "Yellow Jack." Denobus Even at that carly day Fisher advocated the murder of Jones; but that of Fowell was first undertaken because Campbell pressed its uscessity with peculiar vigor. He had agreed to pay bonobus \$100 for "the job," but succeeded to raising only \$30, which was handed over to "Yellow Jack." It is thely that he assented to the murder of Powell, and was present, unding and abetting it, in the hope of securing the assentantion of Jones in like manner. He does not look like a man prome to blood for the sake of killing; but, as the county delegate of Carbon county and a poweriol Molly, he has been singularly underlad on all natural food. He is dazed by his position, and his domn will fall upon him like a case of thunder, netwithstanding everything that has gone belove.

gone before.

Growing out of these cases and the attempts to prove an atip in one or two of the trials there came a sumber of perjury convictions, and there have also been some convictions of murder in the second degree for complicity in the Jones and Powell murders. All these are serving out their sensences at the Kastern Penticeriary, at Philadelphia, the only Molly prisoners in the just at this time being those who are either awaiting sentence or execution. The preparations for the hanging are all made, excepting the putting together of the gailows, woich is constructed after the cit trap pattern. It is only large abough to accommodate two men at a time, and so the executions will be in two acts, two men being hanged at a time. The hanging will take place within the fail, and only a small and select company will be admitted by Sheriff Kandenbush.

SALE OF PITTSTON COAL.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND TONS UNDER THE HAMMER-WHAT THE BLACK DIAMONDS BEOUGHT.

	ye.	merd	211	s Sale.	May 20.
Lump, per ton	. 22	50		12 66	\$2 78
Steamer				2 50	2 15
Grate		45		2.65	2 68
Egg		45		2 65	2.80
Stove		40		2 37 14	2 10
Cheetaut		401	200	2 5234	2 10
l'ea		05			2.30